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Missouri Census Update



Missouri State Census Data Center, Missouri State Library

Fall 1998

Use of statistical sampling still not settled for Census 2000

One of the challenges facing the Census Bureau as it prepares for Census 2000 is the continuing struggle with Congress over whether statistical sampling will be allowed. The bureau proposes using statistical sampling to calculate the last 10 percent of non-respondents in all census tract areas and to determine overall accuracy with a second, independent sample of 750,000 housing units.

Proponents argue that statistical sampling will provide a more accurate, cost-effective count than a traditional-method count. The 1990 census reversed a trend from 1940 to 1980 of the national census count becoming

more accurate with each consecutive census. While the Census Bureau estimates that the 1980 count missed 2.8 million people, approximately 4.7 million people (1.8 percent of the population) were not counted in the 1990 census. Furthermore, the undercount in 1990 was not spread evenly across the nation; children and minorities were disproportionately undercounted. It is estimated that 12.7 percent of African American men between the ages of 25 and 29 were not included in the 1990 count.

In the "Plan for Census 2000" report to Congress, the bureau noted that "changes in American society dictate that census-taking methods must change. The willingness of many Americans to respond to the decennial census has declined in recent years. Populations with high undercount rates under traditional methods of enumeration have grown more rapidly than the total population."

Plans for statistical sampling call for all known households to receive a census form in the mail, the same as in past censuses. When the time allowed for household members to mail back their responses to the Census Bureau ends, census enumerators will visit enough of the nonresponsive households to ensure direct contact with at least 90 percent in



every census tract. Finally, the Census Bureau would use statistical sampling to estimate characteristics for the remaining 10 percent, based on the characteristics of the other nonresponsive homes in the tract.

However, questions of constitutionality have arisen, and the House of Representatives filed suit in federal court earlier this year to stop the Census Bureau from using a statistical sampling process in Census 2000. As a result, the U.S. Federal District Court in Washington, DC ruled to bar the use of sampling in the upcoming census. The case now goes to the U.S. Supreme Court on appeal for review under an expedited process.

Before the 105th Congress adjourned on October 21, it passed a catch-all spending bill to fund the departments of Commerce, State, Justice, and the federal judiciary only through June

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St. Charles City-County Library offers public access to GIS

The Middendorf-Kredell Branch of the St. Charles City-County Library District now offers patrons access to a geographic information system (GIS) station. GIS is a computerized mapping system that enables users to visualize statistical information on a map created electronically. Different types of information can be displayed in different colors so data items can be distinguished easily.

The system at St. Charles City-County Library allows users to map a variety of demographic, physical, zoning, business, and agricultural data. It runs on ArcView 3.1 software, which was made available by the Environmental System Research Institute, Inc. (ESRI). Data can be requested for all of St. Charles County or for sub-county areas. Information available includes: population, age, race, education, employment, household, income, floodplain, hydrography, streets, soils, topography, migration trends, and economic profiles.

With the high concentration of small businesses in St. Charles County, a valuable feature of the GIS system is a database that includes all county businesses, searchable by a number of fields.

"GIS is a remarkable tool for anyone doing marketing," said Carl Sand-

stedt, director of the St. Charles library. "It is small business and micro-business friendly."

With the GIS system, a person wanting to open a dry cleaning business in St. Charles County could create a display showing density of population, age, income level, and dry cleaning businesses already established. All of this information would then be layered and displayed on one St. Charles County map.

"GIS in St. Charles County is a success story of cooperation for the good of the community," noted Anna Sylvan, the library's GIS/government documents librarian, who is also active in the Missouri State Census Data Center Program. "We've had a tremendous response from the business community and hope to move the services to the Web environment (Internet Map Server) within the next several months."

Sylvan also stressed the importance of the close professional relationship between ESRI and her library. Although the library purchased the initial version of ArcView, ESRI donated Internet Map Server software and ArcView extensions.

For additional information about the system, contact Anna Sylvan at 314-978-7997 or asylvan@mail.win.org.

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For more information about the newsletter or the State Census Data Center, contact the MSCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>.

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Scholastic selected for Census in the Schools Project

Scholastic, a leader in the education publication field, has been selected to conduct a nationwide Census in the Schools Project under the sponsorship of Census 2000 advertising contractor, Young and Rubicam, Incorporated. The goal of the project is to help students understand the importance of the census and, thereby, increase participation.

The Census in the Schools Project will provide classroom teachers with free educational materials that tie census data and concepts to core curricula (e.g., math, geography, and social sciences). It is estimated that the United States will have nearly 54 million school-age children by the year 2000 (7 million more than in 1990).

In addition to grades K-12, the pro-

ject will encompass Head Start adult education programs, English as-a-second-language programs and citizenship classes. By including adults in the Census in the Schools Project, the Census Bureau hopes to improve response rate among groups that otherwise might be reluctant to fill out their census forms.

Highlighting MSCDC Affiliates

Mid-America Regional Council (MARC) serves as the association of city and county governments and the metropolitan planning organization for the bi-state Kansas City region. MARC's region includes Cass, Clay, Jackson, Platte, and Ray counties in Missouri, and Johnson, Leavenworth, and Wyandotte counties in Kansas.

MARC provides long-range planning services, public policy coordination, and technical assistance for the Kansas City metropolitan community and governments within the region. In addition to forecast and research services, MARC is involved in a number of specific areas such as transportation, environment, emergency services, services for the aging, child care, and land use planning.

MARC also provides administrative services for the newly authorized Kansas and Missouri Metropolitan Culture District Commission (known as the Bi-State Commission) and supports the work to restore Union Station and create Science City.

In the area of transportation, MARC conducts public surveys and special studies to evaluate long- and short-term transportation plans. The council also manages RIDESHARE—a program that provides free carpool matching to area commuters—and coordinates planning for all modes of surface transportation, heliports, and airports in the region.

MARC's activities in 1998 include: 1) updating *Transportation 2020*, a long-range transportation plan to guide investments in the Kansas City region's transportation system; 2) advocating the positions of metropolitan Kansas City legislative proposals at the state and federal levels; 3) promot-

ing dialogue on sustainable land use practices through developing new technical resources and sponsoring discussion forums for decision makers; 4) leading a major analysis identifying opportunities for strengthening international freight movement in the Kansas City area; 5) strengthening the ability of the Commission on Aging to serve as a focal point for public policy and community action on issues affecting older adults; 6) working with the Greater Kansas City Chamber of Commerce to lead a major, metropolitan-wide initiative to strengthen the region's transit systems; and 7) initiating and planning the Metropolitan Summit on Aging (a gathering of local senior citizens, care providers, and policy makers to discuss issues such as housing, economics, transportation, in-home and facility-based services, health care, and volunteerism for the area).

MARC's Government Training Institute offers courses and seminars to meet the needs of those involved in local governments. Last year, more than 4,000 local government employ-

ees from 201 jurisdictions participated in training opportunities provided by the council.

As a Missouri State Census Data Center affiliate and an agency that uses census information extensively, MARC is also instrumental in helping the Kansas City area prepare for Census 2000. MARC's Government Training Institute and Research Services Department hosted a Census Bureau workshop to train local government officials on how to participate in the Local Update of Census Addresses Program for Census 2000.

David A. Warm, executive director of Mid-America Regional Council, noted his pride in MARC's service in the council's last annual report: "As MARC enters its 27th year of service, we are as focused and dynamic as ever. We look forward to continuing an active leadership role in strengthening our metropolitan community."

For more information about Mid-America Regional Council, visit its Web site at <http://www.marc.org/welcome.htm> or call 816-474-4240.



Personnel updates

John Groth, Census 2000 partnership specialist for eastern Missouri, has a new office address. He is now at 1222 Spruce Street, Suite 6309, St. Louis, Missouri 63103. His new office telephone number is 314-536-7482; fax number is 314-539-7484.

John Blodgett, former manager of the Urban Information Center at the University of Missouri-St. Louis, has joined the staff at the Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis at the University of Missouri-Columbia. His new telephone number is 573-884-2727; fax number is 573-884-4635.

TIGER/Line 1997 released

The Census Bureau has released an updated version of *TIGER/Line* CD-ROMs.

TIGER/Line 1997 contains digital geographic information for the nation, such as address ranges, zip code+4 data, streets, rivers, and railroads. Missouri data is contained on disc 3, along with the states of Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin. Five additional discs, covering other states, are also available. The cost for one *TIGER/Line 1997* CD-ROM is \$250; cost for the entire six-disc set is \$1,500.

For information about *TIGER/Line 1997* or to place an order, contact the bureau's Customer Service Office at 301-457-4100.

Missouri GIS conference

March 15-17 are the dates for the Missouri Geographic Information systems (MOGIS) '99 annual conference at Holdiay Inn Executive Center in Columbia. Check <http://msdis.missouri.edu/msdis.html> for further information.

Missouri to maintain a national geospatial data clearinghouse compliant Web site



The National Spatial Data Infrastructure* has approved a Missouri proposal to establish and maintain a national geospatial data clearinghouse compliant Web site on the Internet. Submitting the proposal were the Missouri Geographic Information Systems Advisory Committee, the Missouri Office of Information Technology, and the University of Missouri. Grant money for the project has been awarded, and work is under way to install the search engine and provide the metadata (data about data) that is required to make the Missouri Spatial Information Service (MSDIS) Web site a part of the national geospatial clearinghouse.

MSDIS has been in successful operation since 1995, and has made available to the state's GIS community a large database of geographic information. It has encouraged the development, maintenance, and dissemination of new spatial databases and the creation of tabular linkages to existing geographies. MSDIS also provides practical support in the form of

GIS-related services and educational forums to other professionals and lay people within the State of Missouri.

However, until now Missouri did not have a recognized NSDI metadata Web site, and although the current Web server (<http://msdis.missouri.edu>), contains metadata, it had no search capabilities. The focus of the grant award will be on the MSDIS Web site. The site will be enhanced to include spatial image map graphical search extensions as well as keyword search extensions for the data holdings.

These tools will enable clients of MSDIS to query identified fields of information, define operators that will work with those fields, and permit standardization of the results.

For more information about the Missouri Spatial Data Information Service, call 573-884-7802 or visit <http://msdis.missouri.edu>.

**The Federal Geographic Data Committee coordinates the development of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure, which encompasses policies, standards, and procedures for organizations to cooperatively produce and share geographic data.*

CyberSource

Useful bookmarks on the Web

State Census Data Centers

<http://www.census.gov/sdc/www/>

Census Bureau's site to access all state census data center programs in the United States.

Missouri Spatial Data Information Service

<http://msdis.missouri.edu>

Provides geographic information (GIS) and census data about the State of Missouri to the public by way of anonymous FTP and this World Wide Web site. The GIS data available from this site are ARC/INFO coverages in export (.e00) format. Tabular datasets are available in INFO and .dbf formats. Users will need geographic information system software that can read ARC/INFO export files to use the datasets.

Center for International Earth Science Information Network's (CIESIN) access to U.S. demographic data

<http://sedac.ciesin.org/demog/index.html>

Includes access to DDViewer for interactive mapping of 1990 U.S. census data (by county, group of counties, state, and nation) and Ulysses, a cross-tabulation engine for interactive access to U.S. census Public Use Microdata Samples (PUMS).

U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS)

<http://www2.hqnet.usda.gov/nass/>

Site includes historic data, state information, statistical research, Census of Agriculture information*, and a search engine.

*The 1992 Census of Agriculture is the most recent available at this time; NASS is scheduled to begin releasing 1997 Census of Agriculture data during the spring of 1999.

New Census Bureau director confirmed

Dr. Kenneth Prewitt was sworn in as the new director of the Department of Commerce's Census Bureau on October 23, 1998, two days after his Senate confirmation. Prewitt replaces Dr. Martha F. Riche, the former director who resigned last winter. Most recently, Prewitt headed the Social Science Research Council in New York City, a position he relinquished after it became clear that the Senate would approve his appointment.

In announcing the confirmation, Commerce Secretary William Daley called Prewitt "one of the country's most distinguished social scientists [and] a proven manager of complex non-profit and statistical organizations." Secretary Daley also praised James Holmes, the bureau's interim director, for "successfully guiding the bureau at a very critical time."

► Statistical sampling

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15, 1999. Failure to reach an agreement on census methods by that date could stop the flow of funds not only for census activities but also for American embassies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the National Weather Service, and other activities.

To prepare for either scenario, the Census Bureau used both traditional and statistical sampling methods in its dress rehearsal census conducted this year. ■

Geographic Information System (GIS) training in Columbia

Dynamic Geographic Technologies is offering a two-day ArcView GIS training in Columbia, Missouri on January 11-12, 1999. The course is designed for the new or inexperienced ArcView user who wants to gain a thorough knowledge of ArcView GIS. Lecture and hands-on instruction will be combined to familiarize students with ArcView. The registration fee is \$475 per person (\$450 per person for organizations enrolling two or more participants) if the registration is received at least one month prior to the training. The cost is \$525 per person (\$475 per person for organizations enrolling two or more participants) for registrations made in the 30 days prior to the training.

For additional information or to enroll for the class, contact Dynamic Geographic Technologies at 573-874-3484 or dgt@pobox.com.

3.5 million worked for state governments in 1997

State governments employed 3.5 million full-time workers in 1997, an increase of less than 1 percent over 1995, according to tabulations for the 50 states released by the Census Bureau.

The tabulations show most full-time workers were employed in education (1.1 million), followed by hospitals (431,000) and correctional activities (428,000). Others worked in police protection, streets and highways, public welfare, financial and central government administration, and other governmental activities.

Americans on the move



Pointing out the mobile nature of Americans, a new Census Bureau report (October 1998) finds that in 1993 the median length of time people ages 15 and over lived in their homes was 5.2 years. This means that half of the people lived in their homes for less than 5.2 years and half for a longer period of time. The report, "Seasonality of Moves and Duration of Residence-P70-66," also found that nearly half of the residential moves occurred during the summer months, with June leading the way at 13.1 percent and August a close second at 12.6 percent.

"America is an extremely mobile nation," said Census Bureau analyst Kristen A. Hansen. "Every year, millions of people in the United States pack up and move to a different home. This report, which provides a snapshot look at mobility trends, points to when most moves occur and the length of time that people stay in one place."

Other highlights from the report include:

→ Although approximately 43 million people (16.7 percent of the

population) moved in 1993, almost as high a proportion (15.3 percent) lived in the same house for more than 20 years.

→ Renters stayed in a residence for a median duration of 2.1 years, compared with 8.2 years for people living in owner-occupied housing units.

→ About 48 percent of moves among people 15 and over occurred from June through September; 60 percent were made from June through October.

Disability awareness

The following facts come from the Census Bureau's Survey of Income and Program Participation.

Population distribution

About 54 million Americans—approximately 1 in 5—reported that they had some kind of disability and 26 million of them—1 in 10—said they had a severe disability.*

The likelihood of having a disability increases with age—consequently, 1 in 2 seniors 65 years old and older had a disability. Nevertheless, even among adults ages 22 to 44, about 1 in 7 had some type of disability.

More than half the Americans with a severe disability were between ages 22 and 64.

Among persons ages 6 and older, 1.8 million used a wheelchair, 1.6 million were unable to see and 1.0 million were unable to hear.

Work and disability

In the prime employable years of 21 to 64, 82 percent of Americans without a disability had a job or business compared with 77 percent of those with a nonsevere disability and 26 percent of those with a severe disability. The latter figure represents a gain since 1991 when the employment rate of people with a severe disability was 23 percent.

Among people 21 to 64 years old, the likelihood of being employed varied by type of disability. For instance, 64 percent of those who had difficulty hearing were employed compared with 44 who had trouble seeing, 41 percent with a mental disability, 34 percent who had difficulty walking, and 26 percent who used a wheelchair or were long-term users of a cane, crutches, or a walker. The employment rates among people who had trouble seeing and with a mental disability were not signifi-

cantly different from one another.

Of all employed persons ages 21 to 64, 10 percent had a nonsevere disability and another 3 percent had a severe disability.

The presence of a disability tends to be associated with lower earnings. Among men 21 to 64 years of age, median monthly earnings were \$2,190 among those with no disability, \$1,857 among those with a nonsevere disability, and \$1,262 among those with a severe disability. Comparable figures for women were \$1,470, \$1,200, and \$1,000. (The monthly earnings of women with a nonsevere disability weren't statistically different from those of men with a severe disability.)

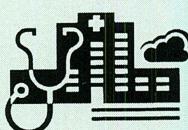
The need for personal assistance

About 9 million people ages 15 and over had disabilities so severe that they required personal assistance to carry out everyday activities; slightly more than 4 million of these persons were under age 65. About 80 percent of the people who took on the role of primary helper were relatives, and nearly half of these primary helpers lived with the disabled person.

For more information, check the following URL: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www.disable.html>.

** A person is considered to have a disability if he or she has difficulty performing certain functions (seeing, hearing, talking, walking, climbing stairs, lifting and carrying) or has difficulty performing activities of daily living (such as bathing, dressing, or going outside the home) or has difficulty with certain social roles (doing school work for children, working at a job and around the house for adults). A person who is unable to perform one or more functions or who uses an assistive device to get around or who needs assistance from another person to perform basic activities is considered to have a severe disability.*

Number of Americans without health insurance coverage increased in 1997



According to data from the Census Bureau's March 1998 Current Population Survey, an estimated 43.4 million people in the United States had no health insurance coverage in 1997, an increase of 1.7 million from the previous year. Approximately one-half, or 49.2 percent (2.6 million), of poor, full-time workers were uninsured in 1997, down from 52.2 percent in 1996.

"Groups most likely to be without health insurance coverage include young adults between the ages of 18 to 24, persons of Hispanic origin, those with lower levels of education, part-time workers and persons who are foreign born," said Robert Bennefield, the report's author.

The share of the population without health insurance increased from 15.6 percent in 1996 to 16.1 percent in 1997. Health care coverage of children remained unchanged in 1997—10.7 million children under 18 years of age (15.0 percent of all children) were uninsured.

People of Hispanic origin were the most likely among race and ethnic groups to be without coverage throughout 1997. The uninsured rate for Hispanics was 34.2 percent.

Census field offices open in Missouri

As preparations move forward for Census 2000, the Census Bureau has established 13 Census Field Offices in Missouri. These offices were set up to manage the rural address listing operations for the Address List Review Program. For more information about the field office work or jobs available in specific field offices, contact the appropriate field office director. To inquire about Census Bureau jobs for Census 2000 nationwide, call 1-888-325-7733.

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Phone: 573-441-9813 or 9814
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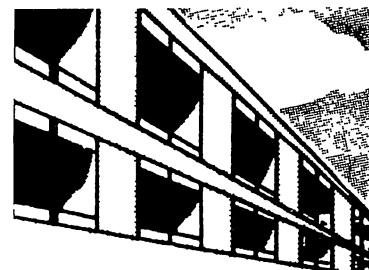
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New report indicates hourly wage level needed to meet basic needs in the St. Louis region

The St. Louis Regional Jobs Initiative Staff at the East-West Gateway Coordinating Council in St. Louis released a new study in August called *The "Family-Supporting Wage" for the St. Louis Region*. The report quantifies the concept of a family-supporting wage for the bi-state St. Louis metropolitan area by pinpointing the minimum amount of

money a family needs to earn in order to meet basic needs without any government or private subsidies.

According to the report, a single parent with one preschool-age child in the St. Louis area must earn a minimum of \$9.10 per hour to adequately provide for the day-to-day needs of his or her

family. The report indicated that a single parent with two children—one pre-school-age and one in elementary school—must earn at least \$10.65 per hour.

To request a copy of the report, contact Blair Forlaw at 314-421-4220 or blair.forlaw@ewgateway.org

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New Internet feature launched by Census Bureau

A new Internet feature, "Conversations with America—My Government Listens," was introduced by the Census Bureau in September and can be accessed from the Census Bureau's Web site at <http://www.census.gov>.

The idea of designing this way for data users to find out more about the Census Bureau's products, services, and activities grew out of the Clinton Administration's National Partnership for Reinventing Government Program. A goal of that initiative is to bring about a closer dialog between federal workers and the public they serve to improve government service.

In conjunction with the "Conversations with America" feature, a new Customer Information Exchange Page has also been established at http://www.census.gov/mso/www/npr/exch_cvr.html. From this page, users may:

Ask the experts" by sending technical questions about the Census Bureau's products and services directly to the appropriate specialist

- Provide comments or suggestions about specific Census Bureau products and services
- Participate in an online discussion group with other Census Bureau data users
- Find local sources for accessing

- Census Bureau statistics
- View or subscribe to Census Bureau newsletters and news releases
- Link to products added to the Census Bureau's Web site during the last three months

PC magazine names Census Bureau Web site one of the "top 100"

PC Magazine, one of the world's largest computing magazines, has, for the first time, included the Census Bureau Internet site on its list of the top 100 Web sites in the world.

The Census Bureau and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration were the only two government agencies on the list. This list of the most useful sites was released in September.

Of the Census Bureau's Web site, which reached the 1.0 million hits-per-day mark on September 16, 1998, the magazine said, "You can explore the vast amounts of fascinating data at this site to learn more about your town, county or state by searching for just about any slice of the demographic pie that interests you. Economic indicators are available, too."

You can access *PC Magazine*'s list of the top 100 Web sites at <http://www.zdnet.com/pcmag/special/web100/index.html>.